

## GERMANS ASK ORAL DEFENCE OF ALLIES

Continued from First Page.

this connection that the Italian papers, with only a few exceptions, have indirectly attacked the treaty on some of these grounds.

The exchanges on Saturday revealed one fact of great importance to the Germans, namely, that they can use the publicity weapon for what they can get from it. The original idea was to enforce secrecy in regard to these exchanges. Premier Clemenceau believed that the Germans could be compelled to adhere to this, but the immediate publication of the first exchanges shows that this plan has failed. Taking advantage of this the Germans probably will prepare many notes to be scattered broadcast over the world.

### Germans Find Weak Points.

The German plan for a League of Nations presumably is the one that already has been published; if so, it has been discussed by the league committee, who saw nothing in it worthy of incorporation in the covenant, but a principal feature being that it would make all The Hague nations members.

Even in allied circles there are many who regard the incorporation in the treaty as making the latter structurally weak. For this plan President Wilson obtained the approval of Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau by yielding other points, and both of them were resolutely opposed to it for a time.

This point was brought out by the Journal in its comments on the first exchanges, in which it says:

"Without waiting, the enemy commenced his attack and already has discovered the weak point of the treaty. Many times we have pointed out that an error was committed when the League of Nations was made the foundation of the edifice of which it should have been the crown. The treaty now rests on the league, which the vanquished nation is not a party. Von Brockdorff-Rantzau points this out as a contradiction. Can it be removed? And under what circumstances? One cannot deny that it exists. The argument may go on until the Allies stop it, but President Wilson must go home and he cannot let it go on eternally."

The *Figaro* insists that the treaty is thoroughly in accord with the Wilson principles, but it admits the difficulty of its execution, asserting that the only guarantee for this is the Franco-British-American alliance.

Indications are that every German note will receive the same firm response as the first lot, the Allies refusing all discussion and merely stating whether the German suggestions for changes are approved or disapproved. The Allies are prepared for extreme irritation against Von Brockdorff-Rantzau and would like to see him quit.

The latest information from Germany shows that the agitation against the treaty is growing more violent, even to the advocacy of armed protest. The Allies are prepared for this, but it still is believed here that the Germans will sign the document because of their belief that it cannot be executed. The departure of two German delegates yesterday is not regarded as working against this opinion.

The developments in Berlin indicate that some of the delegates may be replaced; possibly the entire Government may resign in order to place the responsibility for signing the treaty on the Socialists.

## GERMAN AIM IS TO WHITTLE DOWN

### Attack Allied Principles to Test Will Power.

By G. S. ADAM.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from London, May 13.

Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

PARIS, May 13.—The first German comments on the peace treaty have followed the usual German tactical methods, which consist in testing the strength of the adversary's resolve by attacking the principles on which he takes a stand. If the adversary can be induced to argue about his principles they have gained a point.

M. Clemenceau's reply made it clear that the Allies have not the time or the intention to discuss the principles which already have been tested by four months' application to problems of every sort. The firmness of the Premier's words have caused general satisfaction.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the head of the German peace delegation, in making his protests also no doubt had in mind public opinion in Germany which requires fuel to keep the flames of its discontent burning brightly, but his chief object was to put out feelers to try to gather some hint from the reply of the Allies as to how to attack their position and in what terms to couch the counter-protests which the German delegations are engaged in preparing. It is stated that the outline of the proposals which the Germans are going to make was taken to Berlin by couriers, who left Versailles Friday night.

Of the diligence and industry with which the Germans have settled down to criticism of the treaty there is no doubt. Secretaries and shorthand writers are organized in two relays, who work day and night.

These signs of hard work done would alone be sufficient to give the lie to the rumor which was current in Paris that the Germans had decided to leave Versailles and return to Germany. There is not a vestige of confirmation in this story, not any more than there is in the suggestion that Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, after compelling his counter proposals to the treaty, would take them himself to Berlin to consult with the German Government.

## GERMAN COVENANT PLAN HAS 66 POINTS

### Supplement Gives Charter for Labor Body.

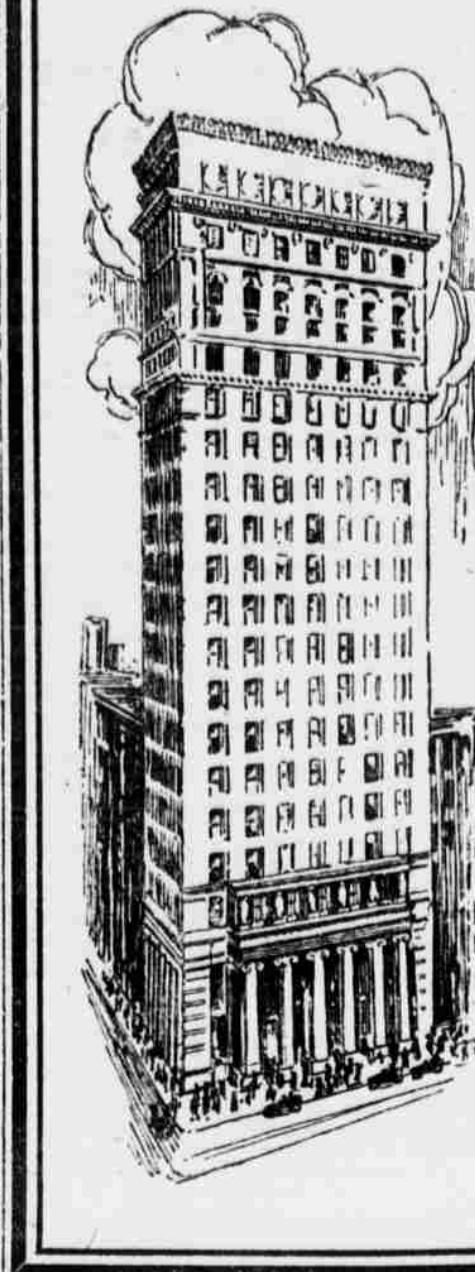
By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 12 (delayed).—The German plan for a League of Nations submitted by the German delegation at Versailles and now in the hands of the Peace Conference committee on the League of Nations, to which it was referred, contains sixty-six articles, together with a supplementary charter for the charter for an international labor league. The special aim of the League

of the German Government, Herr Scheidemann added, considers that the peace conditions of the allied and associated Powers are not acceptable. The Chancellor criticized vehemently the actions of President Wilson and said that his attitude deceived the hopes of the German people.

The Chancellor announced that the German peace delegation had presented counter proposals and would present others. He said the most important task of the delegation at present was to open negotiations with the allied and associated States.

## Why Under-Insurance is Prevalent



We have just paid \$5,000, the full amount of our bond, in a case where the embezzler got away with \$55,000 before being jailed.

In another case, where the bond was \$5,000, the embezzler mulcted a country bank in the sum of \$130,000 before committing suicide.

Again, where a bond was \$15,000, it was found after the embezzler died that he was short over \$200,000.

Under-insurance occurs when the insured is not alert to increase his insurance as the purchasing power of money decreases.

In fidelity insurance many bonds remain in the same amount as originally fixed by employers years ago, notwithstanding changed conditions and increased responsibilities of employees.

Under existing conditions losses due to defalcations of employees are more numerous, the amounts embezzled are apt to be larger, and the purchasing power of money realized on defaulted fidelity bonds is less than in normal times.

Our services, backed by 35 years' experience, are at the disposal of employers desiring to increase their fidelity insurance, or to bond employees not now covered.

## American Surety Co.

of New York

100 Broadway New York

of Nations dictated by the Germans are set forth as follows:

(a) Prevention of international disputes.  
(b) Disarmament.  
(c) Securing freedom of traffic and general economic equality of rights.  
(d) Protection of national minorities.

(e) Creation of an international workers' charter.  
(f) Regulation of colonial questions.  
(g) Unity of existing and future international institutions.  
(h) The creation of a parliament.

Another provision of the draft reads: "The League of Nations shall comprise (a) all belligerent States taking part in the present war, (b) all neutral States included in the Hague Arbitration Tribunal, (c) all others to be admitted by vote of two-thirds of the existing members. Entrance is reserved to the Holy See."

## NEW GOVERNMENT IS SCHEIDEMANN HINT

### Peace Terms, He Says, Could Not Be Carried Out.

LONDON, May 13.—The possibility of a change in the Government of Germany as a result of the presentation of the peace terms was discussed by Philipp Scheidemann, German Chancellor, at Berlin yesterday, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from that city. The statement was made to foreign journalists in the former Chancellor's palace, and in part follows:

"We thought that the Social Democrats were strong enough to prevent a peace by violence, but doubted whether the masses in enemy countries could support us because they are less strongly organized than we. Certain circles in England and France are beginning to advise the necessity of common sense. It is too soon when President Wilson's fourteen points are contrasted with the peace terms. They do not mention Mr. Wilson's terms, but are just a brutal, cold peace."

"It is possible a government might be formed which would sign the peace terms, but it is doubtful whether the Allies would be satisfied with such a government. A reactionary government is out of all question and a communist and independent government would be acting for the people of whom they would represent only a small minority. Even if such a government did sign the treaty it would be just as impossible for them to fulfill the conditions as it would be for us."

"The Gas Engine & Power Company, and Charles L. Seabury & Company, Consolidated was too long a name—we are now the CONSOLIDATED SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION."

Officers—management—policy—address—all remain the same. We shall continue to design and build the same high-class commercial and pleasure craft which, during the past thirty years, have carried the old name of the company to all parts of the world.

Our shipyards are especially well equipped now to design and build commercial craft. Confer with us and benefit by the assistance we are in a position to give you in determining your commercial craft needs.

CONSOLIDATED SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION  
MARINE BUILDERS NEW YORK CITY  
Designers and builders of more than 3000 craft.

Ocean-Going Tugs—Harbor Tugs—Trawlers—Tramps—Refrigerated—Vessels—Liners—Fishing Boats—Steam Yachts—Motor Yachts—Motor Cruisers—Express Cruisers—Open Boats—Yacht Tenders and Runabouts.

Printing—  
to bring results  
must be built on  
Ideas.  
That's where our  
Service Dept. comes in

8090 CHELSEA  
Stettiner Bros., Inc.  
424 W. 33d St.

## GERMANY SEES HER LAST HOPE IN RUSSIA

Continued from First Page.

the American conditions and that a Lenin peace inevitably would drive Germany into radical Socialism, was disposed to look upon these offers with indifferent eyes.

### Not an Offensive Alliance.

Notwithstanding statements by Independent Socialists to the contrary he asserted that Moscow was ready to make peace with the present German Government, which, however, would not mean an offensive alliance. He pointed out that at the moment Russia is moaning and groaning and throwing herself wildly about in a terrible agony of the entire body politic and it has not been possible to ascertain where the pain is most severe.

Nothing, however, has done more to arouse bitterness and inculcate a belief among the people that their annihilation is intended than the demand to give up more than 100,000 milch cows when babies and small children, it is alleged, already have died by thousands or have had their health permanently ruined by lack of milk.

To-morrow will be the first of seven days of national mourning ordered by President Ebert. President Wilson is regarded as an enigma, a "psychological riddle." The Germans say: "Where is your Wilson in this peace?" This is the question which meets every American, but there is singularly little anti-American feeling, such as might be expected under the circumstances.

The ultimatum to Russia to cease attacking Hungary and the withdrawal of the German troops will greatly aid Russia by enabling her to transfer a portion of the Red Army there to move against the Rumanian forces.

The conclusion that peace with Russia necessarily would mean that Germany would become Bolshevistic is erroneous. M. Makowsky, who is supposed to represent Lenin here unofficially since Radek was imprisoned, asserted to me that national Bolshevism, such as prevails in Russia, is quite out of the question in Germany. In fact, he said it was not even developed at this time, as Germany, metaphorically, is still undeveloped.

Not less singular is the sharp distinction drawn between President Wilson and the American people. Against the President there is much bitterness, more than finds expression in the newspapers; for the American people there is a note of sadness, akin to the feeling of disappointment in a friend. One of the commonest statements made to me is "You can no longer talk to us about a scrap of paper; America has forfeited that right."

So far as sentiment has crystallized the country is divided into two camps, the signers and the unsigned, with the latter, for the time being at least, apparently largely in the majority. The National Assembly, which convenes on Monday, is said to be strongly opposed to signing the treaty. The argument which appears to have most weight with labor is that the signing of the document would mean that Germans would become the industrial slaves of French and English capitalists. In the Cabinet meeting one of the Ministers suggested that rather than sign it would be better to turn Germany over to the League of Nations to be administered by it.

## KUN EAGER TO SIGN TERMS, IS BELIEF

### Hungarian Reds Await the Chance for Recognition.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 12.—The Hungarian Government has not yet accepted the invitation to name delegates for the signing of the peace treaty, but it is assumed here that the Bela Kun regime will gladly take advantage of this means of establishing relations with the outside world. Allied representatives at Vienna were directed recently to proceed to Budapest for the presentation of the proposal.

It was expected at this time that the Soviet regime was about to fall, but it later developed that it had secured a new lease of life. The instructions to the allied representatives were not withdrawn, however, and the results of this mission to Budapest are awaited.

BARSE, May 13.—Rumanian and Czech-Slovak forces which have been working their way into Hungary have approached each other during their operations and the allied governments have considered it advisable to define the zones of occupation of the two forces. Determination of the limits of these two zones is now in progress.

### Truck Men Urge Higher Motor Tax

ALBANY, May 13.—Motor truck interests were the only ones recorded in favor of the enactment of the bill of the Senate committee on Internal Affairs, designed to increase the registration taxes on automobiles, at a hearing before Gov. Smith to-day. The measure was opposed by representatives of the automobile association and clubs, and also by supervisors throughout the State.

## HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street

NEW YORK

### The Rate of Discount

We have been told by the distinguished former head of a great industry to save our pennies; more recently by the head of another great industry to spend our dollars, each asserting this to be the road to fortune.

Customers of banks not infrequently question the rate of discount which they are asked to pay. In many instances they are trying to save pennies at the expense of dollars. Sometimes they are misled by the rates quoted for money in the newspapers, for these rates are ordinarily applicable only to particular types of borrowing. What a mercantile customer pays his bank for borrowed money is ordinarily of small consequence to him. If the rate is high, as the legal rate is sometimes termed, business conditions as a rule are such as will produce for him a corresponding profit.

The prime solicitude of the mercantile borrower should be for the certainty with which he may procure his accommodation from the bank upon demand. He should be confident that any promise made him by his bank will be fulfilled to the letter and not altered or modified to his disadvantage even by crises in the business or financial world that do not affect his particular business or undertaking.

What the Harriman National Bank features in its relations with its customers are services based on a sound and conservative policy that works as well for the customer as it does for the bank; a full understanding of the nature of the merchant's financial needs; both ability and willingness to perform its promises; fair, equitable and business-like dealing. It asks in return only reciprocal treatment.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.  
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

## FOREIGN ALLIANCE OPPOSED BY KAHN

### Representative Coming Home to Urge Isolation.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

PARIS, May 13.—Representative Kahn (Cal.) is returning to the United States to-day to advocate the return of America to her former policy of isolation. Two months abroad have convinced him that Europe is a nest of intrigue and jealousies with which America has no business. He regards the peace treaty as dangerous because it causes America to mix in with it, and he thinks that Americans will not approve this alliance.

Mr. Kahn virtually indorses nationalism against internationalism, and is going to urge Republican support for the former, having changed many of his opinions since he came here. He believes that President Wilson is involving the United States more and more in the European whirlpool.

He says that he and Senator Wadsworth favor an army of 100,000, backed up by military training.

## ALLIES READY TO RECEIVE AUSTRIANS

Continued from First Page.

Interallied Military Mission under the French Col. Henry, on which Major Tylor, chief of the Italian Staff, is present. The Italians will play a far more prominent role in the reception of the Austrians and the presentation of terms than in the case of the Germans. An Italian Colonel, ranking with Col. Henry and above the other interallied representatives, has been delegated for the Military Mission, and the Italian plenipotentiaries will be given seats at the head of the table for the ceremony of the presentation of conditions.

The Museum of the Chateau, containing relics of the war, which will be selected for the ceremony of turning over to the delegates of the peace treaty, is now ready.

The room is much smaller than that at Versailles, where the Germans were informed of the demands of the allied and associated Governments, and the conference tables, which are arranged in exactly the same form of hollow rectangles, crowds it to the limit. Notwithstanding the overcrowded conditions of the room, space again has been reserved for selected representatives of the press.

### 7,555 FRENCH AIR CASUALTIES.

At Least 1,945 and Probably 2,645 Killed in the War Zone.

PARIS, May 13.—The casualties in the French air service in the war zone during the war were 7,555, it was officially announced. The casualties were divided as follows:

Killed, 1,945; wounded, 3,922; missing, 1,461. Of the missing, it is stated, 780 must be considered to have lost their lives.

Outside of the war zone the casualties totalled 1,227, making the aggregate for the whole service 7,555.

### KATZ'S BIRD FIRST HOME.

Flew From Washington in Six and a Half Hours.

A bird from the loft of H. Katz was first to finish in the 200 mile old bird race of the Williamsburg Homing Pigeon Club from Washington, D. C. The winning bird flew the distance of 202.80 miles in 6 hours, 36 minutes and 52 seconds. The order in which the birds finished and the number of yards flown per minute is as follows: H. Katz, 903.79; A. Schwann, 899.89; J. L. Mayer, 884.24; M. Lowenthal, 869.30; J. J. Coughlin, 866.61; J. Scheide, 861.68; J. Hammer, 780.78; J. Picard, 748.61; Old Rushwick Left, no report.

PARIS, May 13.—Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, is returning to Canada, according to Reuters' Limited, because the political situation there is said to require his presence.

Sir George E. Foster probably will take Sir Robert's place as head of the Canadian delegation.

## FRANKLIN SIMON

### Men's Silk Shirts

\$850 Tax .55  
Price Including Tax

\$9.05

Still another example of how economically a man can buy the fine things if he knows where to buy. These shirts are made of custom silk broadcloths, in white, delicate pin stripes and broad brush stripes, whose colors are in for keeps. Double cuffs, center pleated bosom, shrunk neckband, and so beautifully made that the price seems incommensurate with the performance.

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

Men's Furnishings Shop, 4 West 38th Street

LOCATED ON STREET LEVEL

## THERE IS BUT ONE

### Commercial Liquidation Company

HOME AND ONLY OFFICE

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

OUR CONTRACTS ARE BONDED

BY GOVERNMENT LICENSED SURETY COMPANIES